The M'Kean County Miner.

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Contradictions.

A pretty little maiden
Had a pretty little dream,
A pretty little wedding
Was the pretty little theme,
A pretty little bachelor
To win her favor tried,
And ask her how she'd like to be
His pretty little bride.

With some pretty little blushes,
And a pretty little sigh,
And some pretty little glances
From a pretty little eye;
With a pretty little fan,
Behind a pretty little face,
She assisted on the proposal
Of this pretty little man.

Some pretty little "loves," —
And some pretty little "dears,"
And some pretty little smiles,
And some pretty little tears;
Some pretty little presents,
And a pretty little kiss,
Were some pretty little preludes
To some pretty little bliss.

Then pretty little lady
And her pretty little spark
Met the pretty little parson
And the pretty little clerk,
A pretty little wedding-ring
United them for life,
A pretty little husband
And a pretty little wife.

THE RED LIGHT.

"Maggie, is the light there?"

"Yes, father."

"Is it a red light?"

"Yes, father, but don't go out to-night, please don't—stop at home for your own Maggie's sake."

They were father and daughter—these two speakers, and the only occupants of the little cottage that stood by the cliff, near the booming sea. In a pleasant little cottage, where everything was kept bright and cheerful by Maggie; her mother had been dead many a year. They ought to have been happy, and would have been but for circumstances which will be made known as we progress in our story.

Quite a number of people lived in the neighborhood of the cliff—one of whom was named Joe Clay. If there ever was a singular character dwelt on the face of the earth, this same Joe was one. He sold liquor and when the red light shone from his window you could have had liquor for cash or for credit. Once in a while Joe would have what his neighbors termed "moral fits" come over him and would wake up to seeing how much misery he was causing by his traffic and how wrong it was for him to deal out the liquid poison.

At such times the red light was withdrawn from the window and a white one was placed in its stead. If this light was seen you might as well try to walk off with the State House as to induce him to let you have a drop of liquor, for he wouldn't do it—neither love nor money would tempt him to depart from his resolutions.

How often and often Maggie wished the white light always was shining there. On the railway a red light signifies danger, as much as did the one in Joe Clay's cottage to the heart of Maggie.

"Now what's the use of your wanting to deprive me of having a pleasant evening once in a while, Maggie?" said the child's father.

"Because it is going to be a wild and dark night, father, and you always appear so dazed like when you come home from the Clay cottage that I fear you will lose your way and make a misstep and fall over the cliff. Oh, it is so lonely here for me when you are gone, and I get so nervous and fearful sometimes, that I don't hardly dare to look over my shoulder—the very stillness often makes me cry aloud for fear," answered Maggie.

"There's nothing can harm ye, child; go to bed when I am gone and get to sleep, and I'll wake ye up bright and early in the morning with a father's kiss."

"I could not go to bed, much less go to sleep, knowing you were out. Do stay home, and I'll sing to you all the songs I know, and you shall tell me all about dear mother."

There was a tear in the old man's eye, but he wiped it away, saying as he did so, "Now Birdie, don't feel so badly; I'll not be gone long anyway, and maybe I'll bring you back something nice."

"I'd rather have you stay at home with me than all the nice things you could bring."

"Well, I can't stay *for* all that, and all your whimpering and whining can't prevent me from going."

"Won't you let me go with you?"

"No, I won't. A pretty thing it would seem to have a girl in Joe Clay's bar-room. Why t'would look just as if I didn't know how to take care of myself."

Maggie pleaded no more, she knew from experience—poor child—that it would not be of the slightest use, so she was obliged to let her father have his own way and saw him leave the house going in the direction of the red light.

An hour passed and Maggie had never felt so lonely before. It grew darker and darker outside, the wind had risen and the rain commenced to come down in torrents. Fitful flashes of lightning would for a moment light up the scene, and then die away only to make the darkness denser than it was before. The windows rattled in the casements and the door shook as though some one was striving to gain an entrance. The child crept close to the fire as though for protection. The old clock struck the hour, but Maggie was so nervous she did not catch the number tolled and so she raised her eyes to see. As she did so she caught sight of a lantern hanging from a beam.

"There, if father hasn't forgotten his lantern," exclaimed Maggie to herself. "How ever will he find his way home without it such a pitch dark night? Supposing he should have started before this—he would certainly lose his way. The liquor he gets at Joe Clay's would get into his head and he might fall over the rocks way down into the dreary moaning waves. Perhaps I shall never see him again. I know what I'll do. I'll just take the lantern and go after him."

She did not seem to think of the wild storm outside or the perilous and dark road she had to traverse—all she appeared to remember was that her father was in danger and that it was her duty to rescue him from his peril if it were in her power to do so.

She covered over the fire with ashes and, having taken all due precautions against a conflagration she wrapped herself in her cloak, tied her hood closely over her head and with the lighted Lantern in her hand started forth on her merciful errand. Her progress was slow, for even with lantern alight and the red light shining in the distance but dimly, the road she traveled was full of deceptive holes, into any one of which she might stumble unless she took heed where she placed her little feet.

The wind was high and would often strive to whisk her cloak from her shoulders and snatch the lantern from her hand, but bravely and nobly did this child keep on, praying all the while to God to give her strength to get to the hut of Joe Clay's—praying God to keep him there until she had placed the lantern safely in his hands.

Ever and anon would her light be thrown on the surrounding objects, fearing if her father had fallen on the way she might miss him. The red light never seemed so far off to Maggie as it did that night—it seemed to keep going farther away the more she advanced towards it. What if it should not proceed from Joe Clay's house at all but merely be some "will o' the wisp" attracting her towards the sea and then into it?

At last it shone brighter and brighter and Maggie knew she was near her journey's end. Then she could hear loud voices above the storm—then she approached the window and peered in—she could see Joe Clay and four other men seated around the table, smoking and drinking, but her father was not one of them—her father was not in the room!

Maggie's heart sank within her—a blinding flash of lightning shot through the sky. Maggie gave one wild, piercing scream and fell prostrate below the window.

The scream called the men from the room and as they gazed out into the darksome, boisterous night, this was the scene presented to their view.

A little figure drenched through with the rain, lying on the ground clasping in her cold hands the lantern. They thought she had been struck by the lightning, but she had only fainted from exhaustion and excitement.

"Why, bless my soul!" exclaimed Joe Clay, "if it haint Mark Gordon's little gal, Maggie! What could have brought her out such a wild and uncanny night?"

They soon knew well enough, for the child opened her eyes and, looking vacantly about, exclaimed: "I've brought the lantern, father;" then, as if the memory of not seeing her parent came to her mind, she added, "He is not here. He is dead, and Maggie will never see him more."

"Don't take on so, little one—your father's not dead—he's sound asleep in my chamber; he was drowsy like, and so I thought I'd best put him to bed. He wanted to go home, but I was determined he shouldn't; as he was persistent, I jest put him in my room and turned the key upon him," said Joe Clay.

Maggie told her story to the man assembled there—it struck deep down into their hearts and the roughest of them felt a twinge of conscience.

"See here, my man," Joe Clay says—and Joe was himself the speaker—"if this woe slip o' a gal had died out in this storm, I should always have felt that I murdered her—yes, jest as much murdered her as if I'd shot her down. Now, from this time forth and forevermore as long as I live on these premises, the light that shines from that window shall never be the danger signal *red*, but the purer one of *white*, and you very well know what that means, eh?"

"It means that you'll sell no more liquor?" said one of the men.

"Precisely so, and you know when I put the white light in the window you might as well try to make mountains walk as for me to sell liquor."

It was a wise resolve of Clay's—better and wiser still that he kept his resolution. It made the cliff better, and the dwellers on it happier.

Maggie's father—when he learned how much his child had imperiled her life to save his—forswore the use of the wine cup, and did all in his power to make Maggie's life far pleasanter than it had been before. He never strayed from his hut at night—he told her tales of the dead mother while she listened, and, at their close, would sing him sweet songs of home and heaven. Such is their present life—may their future be as calm and peaceful as it has been since the banishment of that ill-omen in Joe Clay's window—the red light.

The Lion and the Unicorn.

James I. was the first who united the lion and the unicorn heraldically, adopting the latter beast from the supporters of the Scottish sovereigns. The conjunction of those animals on an ecclesiastical vestment of the period of the Reformation must be attributed to religious symbolism rather than to any heraldic arrangement; the lion typifying fortitude and strength, while the unicorn is typical of fortitude and chastity. As such the former may have reference to the Lord, "the Lion of Judah," and the latter may be an emblem of the blessed Virgin Mary. The tradition with regard to the unicorn, that it never would be caught, except by a virgin, and that if its skin was defiled it pined away and died, is well known. Its capture was a favorite subject with the mediæval artist. I have before met with these animals as a powdering for a vestment, I think, among the inventories in Sir William Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's."—*Notes and Queries.*

Having a Picture Taken.

The operator is just about to withdraw the cloth. His back is toward you. The index finger of his unoccupied hand marks the place for the eye. Every nerve in your body is braced for the ordeal. The cloth is drawn, and the noiseless and unseen fingers of the prepared plate are picking up your features one by one and transferring them to its mysterious surface. What an influence is this you are under and which you cannot explain, which weakens every nerve and unloosens every cord and muscle, and sets free upon and over you a myriad of sensations you never knew before. The eye of the camera glares upon you like the eye of an offended and threatening power. Prickling sensations are felt in under your scalp, and a heat evolved within with amazing rapidity flushes to the surface of your body and leaves it pierced with a thousand pains. You stare at the mark with an intensity that threatens to obliterate your sight. Heavens! how slowly the time drags. Your eyes grow weaker and weaker, filling with water as they die out. You know they are closing, but you cannot help yourself. Will he never put back that cloth? A thousand reflections upon your appearance, on the sounds in the street, on things irreverent and disastrous to your composure, flood your mind, and take such hold upon you that you cannot shake them off. And yet no move to restore that cloth. He stands like a statue cut from flint. And you—quivering from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, with eyes blinded by tears, with perspiration oozing from every pore, and every muscle strained until it seems ready to snap and let you down upon the floor a mass of disfigured and palpitating flesh. He need not put up the cloth now. The opportunity which he controlled to reproduce you in perfection is gone. It matters not now how it looks, only that you may get away and be at rest. You grow hysteric in your despair. It settles down upon you like a cloud compressing your throat within its grasp until your breath surges back on your lungs as if it would rend them. A weight is pressing upon you. You struggle to wrench yourself free from the dreadful oppression, and yet not a muscle of your body is in motion. What dreadful thing is this? You must shriek; you —— The cloth is up—the thirty seconds have expired, and you are photographed.—*Danbury News.*

Catching the Sea Lion.

So far as I can learn, says a correspondent writing from the California coast, the Farallon sea lions are seldom disturbed by men seeking profit from them. In the egging season one or two are shot to supply oil to the lamps of the eggers; and occasionally one is caught for exhibition on the main land. How do they catch a sea lion? Well, they lasso him; and odd as it sounds, it is the best and probably the only way to capture this beast. An adroit Spaniard, to whom the lasso or reata is like a fifth hand, or like the trunk to the elephant, steals up to a sleeping congregation, fastens his eye on the biggest one of the lot, and, biding his time, with the first motion of the animal, with unerring skill, flings his loose rawhide noose, and then holds on for dear life. It is the weight of an ox and the vigor of half a dozen that he has tugging at the other end of his rope, and if a score of men did not stand ready to help, and if it were not possible to take a turn of the reata around a solid rock, the seal would surely get away. Moreover, they must handle the beast tenderly, for it is easily injured. Its skin, softened by its life in the water, is quickly cut by the rope; its bones are easily broken; and its huge frame, too rudely treated, may be to hurt that the life dies out of it. As quickly as possible the captured sea lion is stuffed into a strong box or cage, and here, in a cell too narrow to permit movement, it roars and yelps in helpless fury, until it is transported to its tank. Wild and fierce as it is, it seems to reconcile itself to the tank life very rapidly. If the narrow space of its big bath-tub frets it, you do not perceive this, for hunger is its chief passion, and with a moderately full stomach the animal does well in captivity, of course with sufficient water.

Thomas Hood and His Wife.

I never was anything, dearest, till I knew you—and I have been better, happier, and a more prosperous man ever since. Lay by that truth in lavender, dearest, and remind me of it when I fail. I am writing fondly and warmly; but not without good cause. First your own affectionate letter, lately received; next the remembrance of our dear children, pledges—what darling ones!—of our old familiar love; then a delicious impulse to pour out the overflowings of my heart into yours; and last, not least, the knowledge that your dear eyes will read what my hands are now writing. Perhaps there is an afterthought that, whatever may befall me, the wife of my bosom will have this acknowledgment of her tenderness—worth—and excellence—all that is wifely or womanly, from my pen.

An Office Holder.

We are quite serious, says an exchange, in recommending office-seekers to go to Gainesville, Florida. A correspondent sends a paragraph from the paper published in that place, which says: "When the Hon. L. G. Dennis left us for his Northern trip, to be absent several months, we lost in him our Senator, county commissioner, board of instruction, deputy marshal, deputy sheriff, deputy county clerk, treasurer of school funds, custodian of county treasurer's books, senior councilman, and acting mayor. Nearly all public business was suspended until his return."

RACING LOCOMOTIVES.

An Exciting Twilight Match Between Two Iron Horses.

Few persons who have traveled over either of the two great routes, to wit, the Lake Shore or Fort Wayne, from Chicago eastward, have escaped noticing the fact that the two roads run side by side for a distance of twenty miles before they diverge so much that the passengers on one train cannot distinguish the features of friends upon the other train, providing two trains are running alongside. A rivalry has existed between the operatives of the two routes ever since the completion of the Fort Wayne road. By the time the trains reach South Chicago, the passengers are all alive to the excitement of the race. On a recent occasion the *Times* representative was invited to "get up" at Grand Crossing, and see it down just once, so he jumped off as the train slacked at the crossing, and running quickly forward, did get up, and perched upon the narrow seat of the fireman at the left of the cab, he took a few notes "onto" as pretty a race as was ever run over this course. The rival train had a little the start, but our engineer thought he could get out of South Chicago even with them, and "then was when the fun would come." It had grown dark enough to have the sparks gleam brightly as the two engines vomited forth, with nervous, spiteful coughs, great volumes of coal smoke mingled with steam, which streaked off away over the trains and lay like sullen storm clouds over the low landscape. We left South Chicago well together, and each engine was soon put to lively work. As the fireman opened the furnace doors bright streaks of glaring angry, red light would shoot backward through the mass of smoke and steam, for a moment lighting it up with a lurid glare that smacked of the internal regions. Faster and faster flew the driving wheels, and the lightning like motion of the parallel bars bewildered the eye. The headlight of our engine seemed to throw its luminous rays ahead by jerks, lighting up a weird scene of low, sedgy marsh, sandy wastes, stunted pines and sluggish lagoon, through which lay the iron-bound course over which our ponderous engine glided at a fearfully rapid pace, seeming to give every energy to the struggle, as much as if it were a thing of life and reason. Side by side the two trains sped for many miles, ours leading by half a car length.

Our engineer was one of the most careful on this road, and one who very seldom indulged in a race, but he concluded that it would never do to suffer a "scoop," as that is something the paper never allows; so to show what his pride of an engine could do, just before parting company with his rival he gave the old machine a little more latitude, and the faithful assistant heaved in an extra dose of coal, when, with an intensified growl, away he sped at a rate of speed rarely accomplished by a locomotive, and with a parting screech of the steam-whistle we left the vainly struggling rival far in the rear. As the roads diverged we could see the engine of the opposition line plunging madly through the low oaks and pines, seemingly running twice as fast as we were. We had jumped by switches, sidings, and stations, but now a coterie of red and green lights appear. The reverse bar is thrown over, the throttle valve closed, the bell set to ringing by steam, and, with hand on the valve which governs the air-brake, the engineer, with great drops of perspiration standing on his brow, gently reins his glowing steed, and stops the ponderous monster right where he can water it easily, and then remarks, with great inward satisfaction, "Well, they got it that time." Then, as he gets down with torch and oil can to make the grand rounds, the representative bids him a hearty good-night, and slips back to full-sized seats and long-backs, and is greeted with the remark, "You were out there, were you? I wondered what had got into the old man."

The passengers are all elated over the victory, each one regarding it in the light of a new case of personal prowess, quite as much as if they had run the engine, or in fact owned the road. No other topic entered into the general conversation, and, as the train drew up to the supper station, sixty miles out of Chicago, every person on the train seemed to have a keen appetite, which the excitement of the grand race had begotten. Of course all the passengers of that train will ever after swear by that road, unless, perhaps, they should some time suffer defeat, and that would leave them in a quandary as to whether they had been beaten fairly, and whether they did not have more and heavier cars than the rival train. In a year or two more, when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Canada Southern, and the Air Line Railroads are completed, there will be many a lively race in that neck of woods which skirts the lower lake shore, so that the representative American may hope for any amount of fun of the rapid kind.

What Constitutes a Car Load.

Some one who has been investigating the subject says that in general 20,000 pounds is a car load, which might consist of 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 80 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hard wood, 7 of soft, 12 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 6,000 feet of sqlid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less hard lumber, one-fourth less green lumber, one-tenth less of joists, scantling, and all other large lumber, 240 bushels of wheat, 360 of corn, 600 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flax seed, 360 of apples, 480 of Irish potatoes, 360 of sweet potatoes, 1,000 bushels of bran. The foregoing figures may not be exactly correct, for the reason that railroads do not exactly agree in their rules and estimates, but it approximates so closely to the general average that shippers will find it a great convenience as a matter of reference.

Adventure with a Panther.

Nearly half a century ago, when that beautiful section of the country, now thickly dotted with villages and improved farms, along the Nolachucky river, in upper Tennessee, was comparatively a wilderness, the hero of my story had an adventure with a panther, which I have often heard him relate, and which I shall never forget.

Immediately after nightfall he found that he was lost in an extensive forest, without even a path by which to find his way out. His first impulse was to dismount, lie down and try to rest until morning; but with the hope that he might be heard, he resolved to halloo, which, to his horror, was immediately answered by a loud, shrill cry, which was soon repeated much nearer him, and again in close proximity to him. He was riding a young, but spirited horse, and at once knew that his only safety was to remain upon him if possible.

The panther was now crouching before him—the noble horse leaped furiously over him—the panther in turn leaping over both horse and rider. He gave the horse the rein and bade him go through the trackless forest. The flight was rapid and inexpressibly terrific; and great drops of perspiration fell from the rider's brow, as he felt the keen breeze, made by the panther in leaping over him. Hatless, lacerated and bleeding, the rider was carried over fallen trees and young saplings, until the bridle caught over one, as it sprang back to its place. Having no knife to cut the rein, various attempts were made to bend down the sapling, or unbridle the horse; with a last desperate effort the bridle was loosed, and the horse, maddened almost to desperation, again bounded forward until he reached a cleared field, and having been trained in a regiment of light horse, (of which our hero was Colonel) he leaped the fence and the pather gave up the chase.

A light was seen in the distance, which, when reached, proved to be the abode of a friend, who took the horse and bade our hero 'go in;' and upon going into the house and seeing the scratched and bleeding condition of his guest, declared that he would not have put up his horse for all he possessed, if he had known of his hair-breadth escape.

The next day, after hearing of the adventure, Maj. James Britton and others started from Greenville with a pack of hounds in pursuit, and reaching the locality, soon 'struck trail,' and on reaching the river beheld a large panther emerging from the water on the opposite side, which finally made its escape.

The adventurer, bending under the weight of nearly four score years and ten, now lives within 18 miles of Athens, Ga., having survived all of ten children but three. He worked on the Arsenal near Richmond, Va., and has built forty public buildings in Tennessee and North Carolina, and was a member of the Georgia Legislature during the war.

A New Pledge.

One feature of the temperance revival is both commendable. In certain places a pledge is now circulating among young men by which the signers bind themselves to refrain from asking other men to drink. There is nothing that is more absurd, in itself considered, than the theory that a man is under obligations to pay for the drinks consumed by his friends. No man thinks of asking a friend out to take a social pair of boots or a friendly barrel of flour, and yet he is regarded as committing a breach of etiquette if he ventures to drink without asking a friend to drink with him. No man would feel otherwise than insulted if an acquaintance asked him to accept a friendly fifteen cent stamp, and yet he feels himself insulted if he is not asked to drink fifteen cents' worth of ardent spirits. The exceeding folly of the custom is equaled only by the evil influence which it exerts. Many a man is forced to drink by one of a group of acquaintances when he is not in the least thirsty, and he is thus in turn compelled to invite them to drink a second time with him to the detriment not only of his purse but of his health. It is not too much to say that at least one-half of the ardent spirits consumed in New York City is drunk by men who do not want it, but who are compelled by a stupid and senseless custom both to drink when invited to do so and to invite others to drink with them who had much rather not do anything of the kind.

The pledge against "treating" ought to produce good results. It commends itself to all sensible men, and the fact of having signed it gives them a sufficient excuse for ceasing to observe a preposterous custom. The new pledge ought to be vigorously circulated, and the more signers that can be obtained for it the more hope there will be of putting an end to the folly of social tippling.

The Great Wall of China.

Seen from the Chinese side, the Great Wall resembled a huge earthen mound, crowned with battlements built of brick. Everywhere it had an old and dilapidated appearance. In some places it had been altogether destroyed. On the Mantchoorian side, on the other hand, the Great Wall seemed constructed of bricks, resting upon a pavement of stone. It is flanked by square towers throughout its whole length. These are placed at the distance of about two bowshots, in order that the enemy may be everywhere within range. It descends into the sea in two parallel piers or jetties, which slope so gently that one can ascend to the top from the water-flowing between them. The largest ships may approach within two miles of the wall, and, indeed, it is the very place at which visitors should in future disembark.

Fishing in the Tropics.

The Chase and Capture of the Whale—An Exciting Scene.

Whaling stations were established nearly forty years ago at Trinidad, and eight or ten boats leave the shore early every morning during the months of February, March, and April, in search of these monsters of the deep. Each boat is manned with five or six pullers, a harpooner and steersman, the harpooner being captain of the boat. The crews, mostly Africans or of African descent, are, as a rule, remarkable for their great physical development of chest and arm.

The moment a whale is seen, either blowing or stretched on the water, the greatest excitement prevails of board. The fisherman is at all times easily excited, and may be excused in a case of this kind, when he sees a fish worth from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars not far off; perhaps in a short time to be moored a lifeless mass alongside his boat. Off goes the shirts of the pullers, the boat's head is turned in the direction of the whale, and with their muscular back and arms shining in the sun, the boat, impelled by the regular stroke of six oars, dashes in pursuit. When within fifteen or twenty feet of the whale, the harpooner drives his harpoon into the huge fish as near the breast as possible, and throwing over ten or fifteen fathoms of loose rope coiled in the bow, draws his long knife, and stands prepared to cut away, in case of accidents from entanglement of the rope with the clothes or limbs of any on board. The oarsmen have meanwhile, laid in their oars, and sit ready to check the rope on one of the thwarts, as soon as this may be done without risk to the boat, or injury to the palms of their hands.

If the whale goes straight down, or "sounds," as they term it, rope must be allowed to run out till it takes it into its head to rise again towards the surface. When partially exhausted after its first burst, the rope is hauled in hand over hand, and the harpooner prepares his lance. A good harpooner, if he gets sufficiently near to strike the whale in some vital part, may cease it to blow blood with the first lance-thrust, and so end its struggles at once. This, is, however, the exception, not the rule.

When the chase takes place within sight of those on shore, the excitement among the relations or friends of the crews knows no bounds.

The yells of delight that hail each lance-thrust, and the "pean" that rises when the monster blows blood, echo and re-echo from the hillsides behind. Even a stranger feels the blood course more quickly through the veins as he sees the harpooner strike, and the boat almost instantly bound over the water, in obedience to the first rush of the wounded whale, then bury itself between the waves, which form like a wall on each side, leaving only the heads of the crew visible to the spectator.

The whale is now dead; the other boats coming up, assist in towing it to the station, where, as soon as daylight permits, all hands are employed, some cutting off the blubber, while others attend to the caldrons, set in a row on brickwork. The blubber, when it has passed through these caldrons, and been made to part with as much of the oil as possible under the circumstances, is then used for fuel. While thus employed, the different groups of workmen present a fine study for any rambling photographer who may chance to come that way. The scene is enlivened by songs, often by fighting, owing to the great facility with which rum may be obtained in exchange for fat or "whale-beef;" and the proprietor of the station must keep a sharp look-out at this stage of the proceedings on the fleet of small canoes that crowd around, ready to carry off any blubber they can lay their hands on.

In the case of a female whale, the sea is often whitened by the milk that flows while she is being cut up. Steaks cut from a young whale are not bad eating when fresh, and possess this advantage over other kinds of fish, that they may be eaten by Roman Catholics through Lent, the whale, though inhabiting the sea, being a mammal.

Great numbers of vulture-like crows blacken the trees round the station, and regard the proceedings below with much interest, descending now and again to steal any flesh or fat they can lay their beaks on. It is often amusing to see a couple of them fighting over a long strip of beef. Having begun to swallow it at the same time at opposite ends, then perhaps having got down some five or six inches of it, each crow becomes aware of a sudden jerking sensation imparted to the meat from the other end. One or other must disgorge, and then a regular fight ensues.

The fishermen of the neighborhood cut the meat into slices, and hang it to dry for future use. After exposure to the sun it becomes quite black in appearance, and very rank both in smell and taste; but *for* all that they seem to like it, and what is more to the purpose, get fat on it. Pigs, dogs, and cats improve the occasion, and all become quite round and sleek during the whaling season. For some days after a whale has been taken, every bush and tree near the fisherman's house is hung with this jerked meat, rather tempting morsels for the crows that hover round ready to take advantage of every chance that may offer of flicking.

The Stars.

Here is a beautiful thought of Thomas Carlyle: "When I gaze into the stars, they look down upon me with pity from their serene and silent space, like eyes glistening with tears, over the little lot of men. Thousands of generations all as noisy as our own, have been swallowed up by time, and there remains no record of them any more, yet Arcturus and Orion, Sirius and the Pleiades, are still shining in their courses, clear and young as when the shepherd first noted them from the plain of Shinar! What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

Items of Interest.

Cure for a felon—Take it to the penitentiary.

An Iowa man who was called a fraud has recovered 13 cents damages.

The Auburn flying machine is declared a failure, and its inventor a humbug.

The sharpest torments are said to be those caused by trouble which never comes.

Dry weather, high winds and sparks. Young ladies will please be careful of sparks.

Three millions of cocoanuts are exported in a single year from the island of Ceylon.

Marriage is described by a French cynic as a tiresome book with a very fine preface.

A remarkable spear-head and a silver plate have been discovered in an Indian grave in South Florida.

It is a common thing, in the voyage of life, to mistake, like Sinbad, a whale's back for an island.

A nervous editor, whenever he gets excited, goes into the composing-room—and becomes "composed."

A doctor writes to the Baltimore *Sun* that hydrophobia can be produced by the bite of a perfectly healthy dog.

"The one thing," says Jean Paul, "which a maiden most easily forgets is how she looks—hence mirrors were invented.

Three tons of base ball bats have been shipped by a single Vermont manufacturer to the Boston market this winter.

Eight young ladies took the final vows of the sisterhood and four received the initiatory veil at St. Joseph's Convent, Troy, lately.

A Western paper is dead. In its last gasp it gently whispered: "Two hundred subscribers, and only thirty-one of them paid up."

Few take care to live well, but many to live long; though it is in a man's power to do the former, but in no man's power to do the latter.

"I say," said a rough fellow to a fop with conspicuous bow-legs—"I say, don't you have to have your pantaloons cut with a circular saw?"

In a murder case in Kentucky 800 men were summoned as jurors before they could get 12 who didn't know anything and were therefore eligible as jurors.

The telegraph message boys of Albany formed a ring recently, and charged and received pay for over 2,000 messages that had never been received.

If a New York Alderman attends strictly to business he can in the course of two years accumulate two race horses, eight cocker dogs and a comfortable brick house.

A Cincinnati editor accuses another of stealing three lead pencils and a sheet of paper. The progress of editorial courtesy in Cincinnati appears to be "stationery."

A Portland school teacher, to punish a little boy for chewing gum, compelled him to chew all taken from the other scholars, and for one day that boy got tired of gum.

The St. Cloud (Minnesota) *Journal* says that several Chippewa Indians were in that place a few days since, "studying civilization and picking up cigar stubs in front of the saloons."

It is related of Poussin that being shown a picture by a person of rank, he remarked, "You only want a little poverty, sir, to make you a good painter."

I clasped her tiny hand in mine, I vowed to shield her from the wind and from the world's cold storms. She sat her beauteous eyes on me, and with her lips said she, "An umbrella will do as well."

Dr. Brown-Sequard successfully ingrafted a cat's tail in a cock's comb, but there are some occcombs so firm on the head that not even a tale of sorrow like that could be made to penetrate or take hold on them.

Silver was first coined by Phidon, King of Argos, about 860 B. C., the epoch of the building of Carthage, and about 140 years after the building of Solomon's Temple.

Parson.—This term, now vulgarly used for a minister of any kind, has a classical origin, and is derived from the Latin term "persona ecclesiæ," the rector being a corporation sole.

A young lady in Gloucester is charged with keeping her light burning in the parlor until very late on Sunday night, in order to harrow the sensitive feelings of an envious neighbor into the belief that she had really got a beau.

A lady asked a pupil at a public examination of a Sunday school, "What was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eating camels, ma'am," was the quick reply. She had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

A young man recently wrote to the Mayor of Pittsburgh: "I desire to get some information in regard to razor grinding. Will your Honor please visit the place where they grind them, and write to me whether they grind on one side or both sides at the same time, what size stones or wheels they use and if dry, and oblige."

You may step out of your Pullman car to get a breath, in journeying through Nevada, at some little way station, and stumble over a pile of silver bricks breast high, and worth fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. You will generally perceive, on very close inspection of the phenomenon, a loaded revolver which has a singular trick of following your movements like a magnet.

The latest thing in dolls is a young lady of tinted wax, who, when wound up and given a high chair at the table, will [illegible] in her mouth. When she has [illegible] number of times, it is necessary to open her back, remove the [illegible] and wind her up again. Would [illegible] beings could be relieved of [illegible] in this manner!

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barnock, Editor.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid at once. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their terms of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications. Every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address, not for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion. Ten cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

OFFER.

With the object of making public the recent important discoveries of coal in McKean County, we shall throw open our leading columns to reliable statements of the results of openings which have been faithfully made. We will expect the statements to be signed by one or more responsible citizens known to us. Parties will consult their interests by describing accurately the locality of beds to which they would call public attention; or by mentioning the nearest point where a guide can be found to conduct visitors to them.

McKEAN, ELK & FOREST (Big Level) STATE ROAD.

A bill passed the Legislature last Spring extending the term of office of the Commissioners of the McKean Elk & Forest State Road one year to enable them to collect the taxes due the road and pay its debts; but it was forgotten between the Capitol and the Executive Chamber—or for some other reason failed to receive Governor Hartranft's signature. This bill is before the Legislature again this session; has passed the House, and gone to the Senate.

We bespeak for it Senator Strang's prompt attention. It is said to be opposed by citizens of that portion of Venango County lately annexed to Forest County. It may be well for the public to understand why. A large proportion of the taxes levied in Forest county have been dishonestly held back by officials of the county. The proceeds of the entire levy for 1870 and 1871, for instance, are thus withheld. After their collection the County Commissioners ordered the County Treasurer to pay county and township orders with them. The payment of these arrears of taxes it is hoped may be evaded altogether, if it can be deferred until the powers of the State Road Commissioners expire.

McKean County, however, has a different interest at stake. The bonds of the road are held exclusively by her citizens. They were offered in the other counties through which the road passes, but could not be placed there. They were all taken in McKean, at their full value, paid in cash—by members of our most respectable and worthy citizens. The question before the Legislature is simply, Shall the bond holders be cheated or not?

We make this statement on responsible authority.

The End At Last.

As has long been expected, the Wellsville *Free Press* is finally suspended. The editor, Mr. C. M. Beecher, has labored heroically for months to sustain his overburdened craft, and at last was compelled to succumb. At one time the *Free Press* was the only paper worth sustaining in Allegany county, but the seeds of its death were sown when it espoused the Liberal cause. The following is the obituary of the editor:

THE END.—With this number the *Genesee Valley Free Press* ceases to exist. There are too many papers in the County, and they are not only burthensome to the people, but the best of them yields no more than a pauper's support to its publisher. We have no stomach for a longer contest with poverty and political intolerance, and therefore abandon the field to those who are more hopeful, more enduring, and more highly favored. For more than a year we have published the paper at a loss, and have only kept it alive by the most strenuous exertions and self-denying economy. In fact, had not our pride overborne our judgment, and hope got the better of reason, we should long ago have buried the *Free Press* out of sight, and written, as we now write, "The End."

C. M. Beecher.

Home Scraps of Local History.

Written for the Miner.

The Indian title to that portion of Pennsylvania of which McKean County forms a part, was extinguished by a treaty made at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1784. This treaty was followed by a deed signed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and another by the Wyandott and Delaware Indians. The entire right of soil of the Indians, within the charter bounds of Pennsylvania, was extinguished within a period of a little less than one hundred and two years.

The Legislature, calculating that a great pressure would at once be made for the purchase of the so-called "Waste Lands," by an Act passed in 1785, established a system of "drawings," or a "lottery," whereby each applicant (subject to the caprice of fortune's wheel) would have an equal chance to purchase. The name of the first applicant, with the number of acres applied for, was required to be written on "an oblong piece of paper as nearly as may be of the breadth of two inches and of the length of three inches," and in like manner the names and acres for subsequent applicants. Other numbers, arithmetically adjusted to these, were to be prepared. These pieces of paper to be closely rolled and placed in a wheel, and "turned about so many times as to shake and intermix the respective tickets in each wheel." The "drawings" were to take place "in the manner of a lottery."

The warrants were to be issued and numbered "according to the *decisions* of the said lottery." This Act was passed the 8th April, 1785, and we find warrants for the lands on the Allegany River in Liberty and Eldred townships were taken as soon after as the 17th May, 1786. Those were laid by surveys on the ground in 1787 and 1788. Finding the desire to purchase lands was not so great as had been anticipated, the Act of 1785, under which the cost was £30, or $80, per 100 acres, was modified in 1789, and again in 1792, and the price reduced to £5, or $13,33 1-3, per 100 acres, and authorizing sales to be made to all who desired to purchase, without distinction. Warrants were issued for the greater part of the lands in McKean county in 1792 and 1793. McKean county then formed a part of Northumberland. The surveys were made on these warrants in different years from 1793 to 1798.

The principal original purchasers of the lands in McKean county were William Bingham and the Holland Land Company. They in turn sold at an early day large quantities in bodies. The only family who continue to hold title to any considerable quantity direct from the Commonwealth is that of Mr. Bingham. The title of the Keating lands was derived by a purchase made of William Bingham in 1798. Next to the largest second-hand purchase was made by Benjamin R. Cooper, in 1816, who bought from the body originally purchased by the Holland Land Company, and lying in the southern part of McKean, and extending into the counties south of it. The Cooper lands in turn were subdivided among Jones, R'dgway, Warnwag, Halsey, and other smaller owners.

The first attempt made toward establishing a permanent settlement was at Ceres in 1799 or 1800. The original records of the surveys made at the instance of the proprietaries are still extant, and commence, "The 1st of the 7th month 1801." The Burying Ground at Cerestown was run out in 1804. The laying out of Coudersport in into town lots was commenced July 22, 1807, and its record opens thus: "Left home to commence surveying, and lodged at 14¼ mile tree. 23d, Went to where our provisions were left and built a camp; it being rainy we proceeded no farther. 24th, Went down the Allegany to the forks and began to build a camp at Coudersport."

The survey of Smethport was commenced by the party leaving Cerestown the 24th August, 1807, reaching and lodging at the mouth of Oswayo creek the first night, and finishing the camp at Smethport the 28th. Looked the ground over on the 29th, and the "30th, the first day of the week, washed." The weather being stormy, the surveying party did not finish the survey of Smethport until the 10th September, and reached home, at Ceres, the 2nd. These notes are contained in a book bound in real vellum, which gives on its inner cover this information:

"BADHAM,
STATIONER,
Opposite UNION STREET, DEPTFORD:
Schools and Shops served as cheap as in London.
Books neatly Bound in Vellum or Leather.
Umbrellas Made and Mended."

At this time there was not a wagon in McKean or Potter county, nor a road on which it could be drawn. Pack-horses, and canoes in the streams, afforded the only means of transporting freight. Every family, and there were not many, had its own grist-mill. An indented bed piece formed the nether, and a pestle propelled by a human hand, the upper mill-stone. Boards for floors for houses were made by splitting logs with an axe, and shingles procured from the bark of trees. The mint market was the forest. The dry-goods were had from the spinning wheel and the loom in the lean-to. Nails and hardware for building were manufactured from wood. Tea and coffe were improvised from the most convenient sources, and whiskey was deferred for a more refined generation. Jersey Shore, 100 miles distant, was the nearest postoffice. Two weeks in the wilderness, the carrier bearing his own provisions, were required to make the round trip. His pockets were his mail bag, and his ardor for news his reward. The censur-taker had not then been seen. His first visit was made in 1810, when he found in McKean a population of 141 whites and 1 colored; and in Potter 28 whites and 1 colored.

Other "Scraps" may be forthcoming hereafter, while in the meantime the remainder of this article is employed by making a few practical calculations in arithmetic.

THE PRESENT COST

to the holders of an acre of wild land will astonish those who have never given attention to it, and would doubtless be a surprise, if known, to the owners themselves. It is impossible, with the data now conveniently accessible, to arrive at the cost of any given acre or tract with entire accuracy, but a very close approximate may be made.

Prior to 1840 the average assessed valuation was about 50 cents per acre, on which was charged a county tax of five mills and a road tax of the same amount. This was one per cent. on 50 cents, or a half a cent per acre. During the period from 1840 to 1860 the rate per acre of taxation averages near 3 cents, and from 1860 to the present time, about 5 cents. It is on this basis of calculation this estimate is made.

Then, take an acre of land purchased January 1, 1793, at 18 1-3 cents, and compound the interest annually at 6 per cent. (and this any investor would consider he had a right to do,) and on January 1, 1874, it amounts, by calculation, to the sum of $15 12
Add taxes as above named, and compound the interest on them from the time of payment to January 1, 1874, and they amount, by estimate, to 10 88

$26 00

To arrive at the actual cost to the owners, there must be added a large sum for donations to roads and other public improvements, and expenses of care and management.

It is quite within the limits of truth to say that every acre of wild land in this region has cost the holder, or somebody else, fully thirty-five dollars to bring its title from the Commonwealth, unimpaired, to the present hour.

The Connecticut election has resulted in favor of the Democracy. They have elected their entire State ticket, giving Ingersoll, for Governor a majority ranging somewhere between 1,000 and 2,000 and a majority of both branches of the Legislature, thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Senator Buckingham. The result, at least so far as concerns the Legislature, is largely due to the temperance party, who ran separate tickets, State and Legislative, which drew most of their support from the Republican ranks.

Here is a droll epitaph: Mrs. Mc Faden has gone from this life; she has left all its sorrows and cares; she caught the rheumatism in both her legs while scrubbing the cellar and stairs. They put mustard plasters upon her in vain, they bathed her with whisky and rum: but Thursday her spirit departed, and left her body entirely numb."

Wednesday, April 29, has been fixed on for the eulogy upon Charles Sumner by Senator Schurz, in Music Hall, Boston. Mayor Cobb will preside; Wendell Phillips will introduce the orator; Oliver Wendell Holmes will read a poem.

The fire of youth as well as genius glows in the following spirit stirring lyric. Yet its authorship is claimed for the venerable Eli K. Price, by whom it was read at the Philadelphia Centennial Meeting of the 25th ult.

An Invitation to
THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF 1876,
IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Lakes to Gulf, from Sea to Sea,
Come all ye Sons of Liberty;
At Sacred Face resume the Flame
Of Independence, holy name!

Come from each valley, hill and State,
Our Nation's birth to celebrate;
A Century's gone, tollight the fires
Here kindled by our Grand Old Sires.

Here they framed the Declaration
That made the Colonies a Nation;
Their wrongs, Man's Rights, spake to the world;
Freedom's Flag to the winds unfurled.

Here Freedom's Bell, with loud acclaim,
Rang out peals in Liberty's name:
Again we'll sing fair Freedom's songs;
We'll all forgive each others' wrongs:

We'll meet again as Brothers meet,
Each greet each as Patriots greet;
Again we'll bear that banner high;
We'll meet no more in battle cry!

Our strife henceforth shall only be
Who's greatest in prosperity;
Hence shall we make the Nation's wealth,
The People's weal, the People's health.

The length and breadth of this Great Land
We'll strongly bind with Iron Band;
And wheresoever we may roam,
There shall we find a welcome Home.

The People good, the Country great,
Will conquer ev'ry adverse fate;
For Union and fraternal Peace,
They'll pledge a Love that ne'er shall cease.

Whilst e'er our Rivers seaward flow,
Long as the Sun in Heav'n shall glow,
Peace shall be our Nation's story,
One shall be our Country's glory.

Peace! worthy of Triumphal Car,
Hath victories greater than War:
God of Peace! Thy Preservation
Keep us ever one Great Nation!

Eli K. Price.

BUFFALO & JAMESTOWN ROAD AS A COAL ROUTE.

The Jamestown *Journal* undertakes to prove that it will be greatly to the advantage, of Buffalo in the matter of obtaining cheap coal, to extend the E. & J. Railroad to Jamestown instead of leasing it to the Allegheny Valley road. It says:

The nearest coal available to Buffalo for manufacturing purposes is in Pennsylvania. These coal deposits commence in McKean County and extend through Elk into Clearfield, Jefferson and Armstrong Counties, crossing the Allegheny River northwest through Butler and Mercer Counties. South from Buffalo, on the east bank of the Allegheny River, the nearest available *heavy* deposits of coal for manufacturing purposes are on Falling Creek; southwest from Buffalo, on the west bank of the Allegheny River, the nearest *heavy* deposits of coal for manufacturing purposes are in Butler County. *There is no coal of any account* in Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, and Forest Counties. West of the Allegheny River coal begins in Mercer County and becomes abundant in Butler; east of the Allegheny River it commences in McKean County, extends through Elk in sparce qualities, and is abundant in Clearfield and Jefferson. These are well known and indisputable facts.

To reach the coal fields south and east of the Allegheny River we have the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia road, and the distance from Buffalo to the coal fields is 161 miles. To connect us with the coal fields west of the Allegheny we have the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh road, and the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh road with its connections. The distance to the coal fields by the former line is about 278 miles, and by the latter about 264 miles. By the Buffalo & Jamestown route, according to the *Journal*, the coal fields of McKean County are only distant from Buffalo about 90 miles, but the coal mined there is of an inferior quality. By way of Jamestown, Meadville and Greenville, valuable coal fields are distant from Buffalo some 190 miles, which is considerably less than the distance by the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh, or the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh routes, and 32 miles further than by the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia route. These statements of the *Journal* are certainly worthy of consideration. Coal is an important item for trade and manufactures, and the more lines of communication we have with the mines the better will it be for the city. —*Buffalo Express.*

The conundrum that agitates the metropolis now is whether Tweed is a guest or prisoner on Blackwell's Island. He was convicted of a stupendous fraud and sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary, but it seems that instead of spending his leisure moments in a cell and eating his food at the prisoner's table, he luxuriates in a richly furnished parlor and regales himself with whatever delicacies his palate may crave. New Yorkers have just found this out and are indignant at the favors that are thus shown him, and demand that he shall not be given such fine opportunities to make his escape, and that he shall receive the same treatment that is accorded to his fellow felons. The prison authorities seem to favor Tweed, and so we suppose he will pursue his luxurious life until he takes it into his head to go abroad.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Chas. B. Dean, deceased, late of the township of Eldred, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to me without delay.
BENJ. BUNKER, Executor.
Eldred, April 2, 1874.—6t*

For Sale.

30 No. One Milch Cows

WILL BE SOLD ON TERMS AND IN quantities to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to
T. J. MELVIN,
22-6t* Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

Subpœna in Divorce.

J. J. HARKER vs MARIA M. HARKER } In Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, No. 16 December Term, 1873.

The Respondent in the above entitled case is hereby notified to appear before the Judges of our said Court, at the Court House in Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be granted the libellant, agreeable to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, March 13, 1874. (n21)

Building Lots For Sale.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS, 4 x 8 RODS EACH,

On Water, Main, Kane, and North Streets, in Smethport, for sale, at prices from $25 to $400 per lot.
Three of the above lots with houses on them.
SETH A. BACKUS.
March 26, 18 4—6 t]

W. S. Stowell use of Wm. Bardell vs S C Hyde } In Common Pleas McKean Co., No. 66 Sept. Term, 1873

NOTICE.—H. King the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county to distribute moneys made on fieri fa sale in the above entitled case, will be at the Court House in Smethport on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at which time and place all persons having any claims will appear and present the same.
H. KING, Auditor.
March 28, 1874.

Notice.

A GREY and white heifer one year old came to my premises last July. The owner is hereby notified to come and prove property, pay charges on the same, or otherwise said heifer will be disposed of according to law.
PETER JARVIS.
Kane, Pa., March 10, 1874.

MOORE HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.]

Newly Furnished. Rolls to all rooms. Free all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Myron A. Dodge.

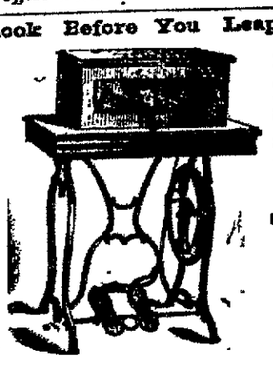
Notary Public and Claim Agent,
Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

'Look Before You Leap.'



On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling. I also have on hand a sample Machine of the

"G. F."

size, the best in the market for heavy work

Please examine the *Weed* before buying elsewhere.

W. K. NYE.
Bradford, Pa., Feb 18, 1873.

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar

Contains *Vegetable Ingredients of Unequaled* Tonic value combined with the rich medicinal qualities of Tar, which cause it to build up the weak most delicate and ruptured with rapidity never to be exhausted strength. It cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver, and cleanses the Blood, so digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It is a Superior Tonic, restores the appetite and strengthens the system. For Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Croup or Kidney Diseases, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint it has no equal. It effectually cures all Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the CHEST AP, and LUNGS, and has been prescribed by Physicians with great success.

For Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by

McCOY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

TO MONEY LENDERS!

Smethport School Bonds.

A First Class Investment.

To those having money to lend the subscriber desires to call attention to the Bonds recently issued by the Board of Directors of the Smethport School District. These bonds bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and are payable in ten years. The interest is payable on the first of January of each year. It is the intention of the Board to issue only $5,500, and as part of that amount has already been taken, those who would like to invest in these bonds should apply at the earliest opportunity. They are in denominations of $100 each and can be had of the subscriber at his place of business in Smethport Borough after this date.

I. S. GLEASON,
Sec'y Board of S. D.
Smethport, March 18, 1874.—6[

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of Venders of Merchandise, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys and their Classifications, of McKean County, for 1874

	CLASS.	RATES
Annin Township.		
A M Gillett	14	$ 7 00
Robinson & Alvord	14	7 00
F W Simpson	14	7 00
Bradford Borough.		
G A Crosier & Co	14	7 00
T F Melvin	14	7 00
W H Hilton & Co	14	7 00
Davis & Leigh	14	7 00
J Moorehouse	14	7 00
D W White	14	7 00
J L Adams	14	7 00
J W Brannan	14	7 00
J M Tait	14	7 00
Albert DeGetter	14	7 00
J E Cutting (DeGetter)	14	7 00
Ceres Township.		
C H Smith	14	7 00
Eldred Township.		
G L Sheldon	14	7 00
J J Rice	14	7 00
A T Harden	14	7 00
Young & Harden	14	7 00
H G Spiller	14	7 00
M G Knapp	14	7 00
F D Wheeler	14	7 00
Keating Township.		
A J Otto	14	7 00
Kane.		
C W Bishop	14	7 00
W T Collar & Co	14	7 00
Robert Lafferty	14	7 00
J D Leonard	14	7 00
George Walker	14	7 00
O D Coleman	13	10 00
Joshua Doyle	13	10 00
Ludlow.		
J G & D Curtis	14	7 00
L B Hutchison & Co	14	7 00
Liberty.		
A L Wright	14	7 00
Port Allegany.		
Davis & Kinsley	13	10 00
M A Littlefield	14	7 00
Arnold, McDowell & Co.	13	10 00
A F Reed & Co	14	7 00
B Levy	14	7 00
B C Calkins	14	7 00
Dolby & Hogarth	14	7 00
C C Mallory & Son	13	10 00
Dolby & Nolls	14	7 00
D C Chamberlain	14	7 00
Lafayette Township.		
J E Butts, Jr	14	7 00
Charles Geary	14	7 00
Smethport.		
McCoy & Reilly	14	7 00
H Hazelin (Hardware)	14	7 00
H Hazelin	13	10 00
Taylor & Young	14	7 00
A B Armstrong & Co	14	7 00
H L Armstrong	14	7 00
Eaton & Sprague	14	7 00
W H Stowell	14	7 00
Restaurants.		
Baker Bros., Kane	3	$ 5 00
L B Bishop, Port Allegany	3	5 00
Ten-Pin Alley.		
H D Shepardson	1	10 00
Billiard Tables.		
S B Sartwell	Smethport	3	15 00
W H Smith	Ceres	3	15 00
H D Shepardson,	Port Allegany	3	15 00
H Hazlin	"	3	15 00
H Palmer	"	3	15 00
Frank Slaughter	Kane	3	15 00
J M Bush	Bradford	3	15 00

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Court House in Smethport, on the 1st Tuesday of May next, to hear appeals from the assessments of persons and property in the several townships and boroughs of McKean county, and all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
H. KING, Auditor.
Smethport, Pa., March 31, 1874.

Receipts and Expenditures of McKean County for 1873.

COUNTY FUNDS

Receipts.

By amount due at last settlement	$4494 54
" received on county tax of 1872	843 38
" " " 1873	3062 93
" " " 1872	87 64
" " " 1873	130 00
" refunded by constable Moore	1 00
" " clerk, atty' Mahlon	6 00
" " Tax house rent, Liberty	6 00
" received for court house rent	6 00
" " interest thereon sold	35
" " from late treas. King	85 00
Total receipts	$10078 61

Expenditures.

County auditor's fees	$171 00
Jury commis'rs "	32 00
Grand jurors wages paid	324 25
Pauper, c. h. and jail	92 31
Pat. Burns at Work. Penitentiary	91 65
Mary Mistery at Lunatic Hospital	300 00
M. Sheehan at Pennsylvania "	182 87
Tax refunded	1,266 66
Treasurer's Insolvents	76 17
Tax refunded	5 00
Coroner's inquests	90 07
Bonds, Pro. Ry's office	102 55
Bonds, Com'r's office	31 95
Pub. Printing	150 00
Late Sheriff Chadwick's bill	176 94
Grass & tips	142 00
Post. stamps	4 50
Water and water works	264 75
Presley's costs	346 07
Repairs on jail	99 35
" c. h.	11 41
Late Com'rs clerk Ward	44 00
" " Chadwick	400 00
Com. costs	339 34
Fox bounty	19 42
Assessors	498 00
Qualifications	19 00
Elections	108 15
Count. returns	190 10
Survey Co. line	50 00
C. H. stoves, oil, &c.	92 99
Paid State Treas. tax of '72 & '73	9,000 16
Total expenditures	$10,626 76
Receipts over expenditures	18 85

REDEMPTION FUND.

Receipts.

Amount due at last settlement	2[3 16

Expenditures.

Redemption to D. Kingsbury costs	14 97
Receipts over expenditures	$[97 19

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts.

Amount received from Col. 1873	$100 92

Expenditures.

Roads	429 00
Bridges	1251 17
Receipts over expenditures	$420 75

DOG FUND.

Receipts.

Amount received from col. 1873	473 15

Expenditures.

Sheep damages paid	199 50
Receipts over expenditures	273 65

Branch Office and Factory:
600 WEST ST., NEW YORK.

The Best Paint in the WORLD.

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black.

A combination of the purest paint with India Rubber, forming a smooth, glossy paint, perfectly elastic, and exactly fitted, unaffected by changes of temperature, is perfectly weather-proof, and adapted to all classes of work, and is in every way a better paint for either inside or outside painting than any other paint in the world. It may be used to one-fourth cheaper and lasting at least three times as long as the best lead and oil paints.

Be sure that our TRADE MARK (a fac-simile of which is given above,) is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the callon only. There has never been a paint offered the public that has become so popular in the same time and given as perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint. (n20)

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.
JOHN DIGEL.
Smethport, Sept. 25, 1873.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—6 m

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—
Night Express.....8:37 a m
Through Mail.....9:45 p m
Local Freight.....6:45 a m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—
Night Express.....7:15 p m
Through Mail.....11:35 a m
Local Freight.....12:10 p m

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co. Business, Farms, Collections, Claims and Real Estate. Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Ross.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Post Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Shardvelnt.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the rooms over the Post-office, where he is prepared to do shaving, shampooing, Hair-cutting, Dyeing, &c., in the best style of the art. Ladies' Hair cut and dressed in the best style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, and has hearse and carriage, etc., constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 21, 1873.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Ross is authorized to receive money for sale of lands applied for by heirs. He will give information gratuitously, in any business of the Estate, in McKean County, this office to be the Treasurer's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and a satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road, Farmers' Valley, Jan. 23, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop into rooms above the old stand,—opposite the Dwelling house of Mrs. Wolfgram—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c.

WM. P. BRUMM.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

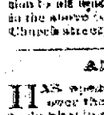
New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.



Let the people of McKean county remember that at any old stand in Port Allegany they can still get Blacksmithing done better, cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.

Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In connection with the downfall of the Union.

M. L. Armstrong,

Takes this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and seal this third day of December A. D. 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

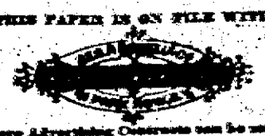
&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH



Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

THE DRAMA.

The entertainment last Friday evening proved conclusively that we have decided dramatic talent in our midst, and that it is not necessary to go to the city to witness a perfect dramatic representation. Never within our recollection has an entertainment of any character in Smethport passed off so smoothly, satisfactorily and successfully. Owing to the heavy snow storm of the night before and the horrible condition of the roads, a great many were prevented from attending yet the house was filled to overflowing. Two excellent plays were produced, yet the great feature of the evening was the Drama "The Chimney-Corner." Great care had been taken in its preparation and the arrangements for a perfect production, and the reward was its enthusiastic reception by the audience. All the actors, from the "stars" to the "supes," strove to act well their parts and the result was an entire freedom from disagreeable confusion or awkward delays. Mr R. H. Ross, as Peter Probity, the poor but honest keeper of a chandler shop, proved himself an actor of no ordinary merit. When overwhelmed with the importance of his situation as executor and trustee to an heiress or when cast down by irretrievable misfortune brought upon him by the supposed crime of an ungrateful and hardhearted son, or when at last the clouds broke away, he seemed to readily adapt himself to the situation. Mrs H. King as Patty Probity, the wife of Peter, as fully sustained her difficult role. As a doting mother and a faithful, busy wife, ever ready to remind her husband that she had forewarned him of any event, she played the part to perfection. As the aged grandfather, always in search of his "hankychcher," and the innocent cause of all the trouble, C. M. Smith proved the right man in the right place. Although in the background, his every word and action elicited laughter and applause. Miss Mollie Hamlin as the beautiful heiress, and Mr J. T. Reilly as the noble and unfortunate son of poverty, acquitted themselves so well that they gained the sympathies of the audience in their troubles, and their congratulations upon the prospect of their happy union in spite of mishaps and adverse intrigues. D. R. Hamlin as Mr. Charles Chesty jr., the promising young lawyer, was quite at home. And when flushed with pride of success and power or ignominiously following the footsteps of his baffled detectives sustained himself nobly. Our modesty forbids our alluding to the acting of the gentleman who took the part of the prying detective, and sold polash and soda, in terms deserving. We leave it to future chroniclers and historians to do him justice, confident that "Republics are not ungrateful." Many who have heard "The Chimney-Corner" played by professional stage players assure us that it was rendered even better by our amateurs, which proves the truth of our assertion in these columns two weeks ago, that it "would be worthy of professionals."

The after piece, or farce, "Test Rascal Pat" was of a different character but it rendered not less faithfully. Mr. J. T. Reilly proved a natural comedian, and kept the audience in a continual roar by his perfect impersonation of a tricky and quick witted Irishman. D. R. Hamlin as Puffjacket, adapted himself admirably to the character of a testy military bachelor and a crusty old uncle. Joseph Reilly, as a poor and ambitious lover—and no coward—kept his part up well, and the Misses Dora Sartwell and Flora Taylor, both of whom were supposed to be in love, showed by their acting that they would not prove poor actors under the same situation in real life. The entertainment was so well received that it is generally thought best to reproduce it in a few weeks, but we understand that it is not yet fully decided. There is no doubt that a reproduction would prove as complete a success as the first.

Report

Of the Treasurer of the Smethport Lyceum in the matter of the receipts and expenditures of the Dramatic Entertainment, and the disposition of the surplus:

Receipts	$57 40
Ex. of sundries	23 00
Ex. of music (Ebert's Band)	16 50
Ex. of printing	9 50
Total expenses	49 00
Turned over to Prof. Train	$8 40

The account of "Sundries" embraces many small items too numerous to mention, of which I hold the itemized bills subject to the inspection of any member of the Lyceum. H. F. BABCOCK, Treas.

The "United States."

Buffalo can boast of many first-class hotels, and some very "criterion" ones. We have tried a number of them, and after a fair trial of the United States Hotel, have no desire to seek any farther. The rooms are large and handsomely furnished, the table is furnished with every luxury of the season, the waiters are polite and attentive, the charges are moderate, and it is a rule of the house to treat the unpretending rural guest with as much consideration as the Shah of Persia, or any other man. Mr. P. E. Stone, late proprietor of the Olean House, has resumed his old place as Clerk, which is a guarantee to guests of good attention. We can confidently recommend our friends to his care.

Donation.

The Donation visit for the benefit of Rev. J. L. Bumbridge at the residence of J. L. Bean, in Farmers Valley, tomorrow (Friday) evening, promises to be well attended. We were furnished with a list of Committee comprising the names of over 30 of the best people of that vicinity.

A Soldier's Letter.

The following unique letter was written by Samuel Kinney, of the 107th N.Y. regiment, to his parents at Woodhull, Steuben County, N. Y., acknowledging the receipt of a box of home comforts. It shows in every line how dearly the soldier boys appreciated the little remembrances of their friends at home. The writer was a nephew of "Uncle" Niles Kinney, of Annin township, who repeated the letter from memory as it was copied by our reporter. The brave soldier nephew was killed at Atlanta.

Campbell, Sachel, Tennessee,
November 16, '63.

Dear father and mother, sister and brother,
I now improve the present time
To tell you of the southern climes:
How I am and how I feel
And all about Old Fortune's wheel.
My health is good, yes, never better,
And myself I often flatter
That if you the whole world scan
You cannot find a happier man.
I have received that splendid box,
With boots and two good pair of socks;
The bread and butter came thro' so nice
I came and straightway cut a slice,
And spread it o'er with butter sweet
And said I'd never seen the beat.
I smacked my chops and took a cake,
And thought most sure my heart would break.
It made me think of friends and home—
Of pleasant times that have passed and gone.
Receive my thanks heart-felt indeed,
For of boots and socks I was in need.
My circumstances are quite good—
I have a fire-place made of wood
All plastered o'er with mud so neat—
Have I cook my coffee and fry my meat;
And sit at night and smoke my pipe
And crack our jokes which are always right.
I have a tent-mate with a large heart,
Who never fails to do his part.
My boots, they're just right,
Not too loose nor yet too tight
In fact I think you, one and all,
For favors done both large and small.
Hoping soon the war may end,
I am, as ever, your true friend.

Readings.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst, Rev. J. L. Bumbridge will give the first of a series of "Readings," in the Methodist church of this place. Subject: "Enoch Arden." An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the Sabbath School.

Religious.

Services at the Methodist Church on Sunday next at 10½ a. m. Subject of sermon; The Temperance cause, its present state and future prospects. S. S. Concert will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock.

Barbour, of the McKean Miner, was in Emporium last Monday—just long enough to get a square meal at the Shives House. He was awful hungry, and came near loosing the train, and he had a full hour for the meal.—Cameron Press.

We will admit that we came near loosing the train, but it was not because we were so "awful hungry," but on account of the tempting meal, and the good attentions of the DeGabrielle brothers. We wanted to stay a week and would have done so if we had not been fearful of running afoul of those "big feet" and "dirty shirtfronts." We could not stand that.

HERE AND THERE.

—Lemons, fresh, at McCoy & Reillys.

—The Moore House in Olean is a good house to stop at.

Look out for R. O. Smith & Co's mammoth advertisement next week.

—Cures at one dose boasted of seven dozen. It now has but one, Dr. J P. Soothe.

—The attention of all whom it may concern is directed to the Notice to payers of Special taxes, in another column.

—McCoy & Reilly have just received a fresh invoice of lemons, the first of the season. Call and look at them—and buy.

—The Olean Times shows marked improvement under the new management. Dickinson did well when he captured Nichols.

—Those in search of a home would do well to consult A. S. Bishop's advertisement of house and lot for sale, in another column.

—Williamsport was visited by a most disastrous fire last Sunday morning. Full thirty-six acres were burned over, mostly covered with lumber. About twenty-five million feet of lumber were consumed, and the loss is estimated at $2,000,000.

—There is a rumor on the street which we hope is not true. It is that one of our citizens, who is abundantly able, refused to subscribe a small sum to help pay the burial expenses of the wife of a poor neighbor, on the ground that the husband owed him. We refrain to mention the name of the gentleman in the hope that it is a false report. But if it is so, he should be widely published—and may be yet.

—The article on the second page, entitled "Some Scraps of Local History," will be found very interesting. It is from the pen of a gentleman in every way qualified to deal with the subject, and as he intimates that there will be a continuation of these articles, we would suggest to our readers to preserve the papers containing them, as they may be found valuable for reference.

Noah, the one man considered worthy living in the world, got drunk as soon as he had a chance. Lot, too, an exceptionally good man, did the same thing.—McKean Miner.

Now that may be the case, but can it be that the editor intends to argue from that to be good all men must get drunk.—Olean Times.

No, the fact mentioned does not signify that to be good one must get drunk. But it does signify that in this day as well as in this good men sometimes indulge rather too freely in the flowing bowl. We presume that in Noah's time there were moderate drinkers who said Noah was a fool to get drunk, and temperance men who said he was going to the devil, yet the Lord, who judges men by their hearts, thought he was the only one of the lot worth saving.

OLEAN ITEMS.

Last Sunday night, the 6th inst., a dastardly attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Charles Brickle, of this place, at the residence of Morgan Merritt. He had escorted a young lady who lives with Mr. Merritt home from church and while sitting in the kitchen doing we suppose very much as other young people do when sparking, when a noise of footsteps was heard on the walk in the rear of the house. Mr. B. went to the window, and failing to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, had stepped back a pace or two, when the report of a pistol was heard and a ball came crashing through the window, just passing over Mr. B.'s head and lodging in the ceiling above. The would-be assassin is still at large.

Mr. Samuel Osterhoudt has purchased the lot on the west side of Union street, north and adjoining the store of Ansel Adams, and is about to commence building a brick store to be occupied by Hoyt & Osterhoudt as furniture warerooms.

We also learn that Mr. Charles Grossman, of St. Petersburgh, Va., has purchased a lot on the west side of Union street, in what is known as the burnt district, and is immediately going about building a two-story brick store for a wholesale millinery and ladies' furnishing establishment.

Work has actively commenced on the new depot.

George VanCampen lies in a critical condition from disease of the brain. Great fears are entertained that he will not recover.

OLEAN DIGEST.

In this age of scepticism, facts are required to inspire confidence in the minds of the people; but, with good indorsers, they are willing to test any article claiming extraordinary merit. The proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer offer the following indorsement of the merits claimed by them for their preparation, by the Pittsburg, Pa., Christian Advocate;" viz, "The public have so often been deceived by the use of worthless preparations for the hair, that an article of this kind, to gain their favor and secure their patronage, must possess real merit. We are glad to assure our readers that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is meeting with the success which its merits so justly deserve; and we have reliable evidence, that it will perform all that is claimed for it, in restoring gray hair to its natural color, and, as a permanent dressing, is unsurpassed.

—We know of no more sublime act of faith in the goodness of human nature than the act of putting letters in a Post office box with no stamps on them, with a blind confidence that the Postmaster will place the stamps on them free gratis, for nothing. We are told that many instances of such faith come under the notice of our Postmaster. But beautiful as they are, they should become scarce when people understand that all unstamped letters found in the box are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

DIED.

At Jessup, Buchanan Co., Iowa, April 6th, Thomas Bloom, aged 62, formerly a resident of Farmers Valley, this county.

At Millerstown, Butler Co., Pa., PHILIP MARTIN, son of John Martin, Sen., of Sergeant township, aged 23.

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT IN SMETHPORT, on reasonable terms. The Lot contains about five acres. For particulars, enquire of A. B. Armstrong, or address the undersigned at 1572 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

11-25tf A. S. BISHOP.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue—Special Taxes

MAY 1, 1874, to APRIL 30, 1875.

THE law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, occupation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year commencing May 1, 1874, before commencing or conducting business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Brokers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail Dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
and on sales of over $3,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $3,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person or Rabbi who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to E. FORD, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Smethport, McKean Co., Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamps or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Com. Int. Rev.

Teachers' Examinations.

At Port Allegany, at 9 a. m., April 27.
At Turtle Point, " " " 28.
At Eldred " " " 29.
At Ceres " " " 30.
At Smethport (Academy) May 2, 9, and 16.
At La Fayette Corners, at 9 a. m., May 4.
At Bradford " " " 5.

As heretofore, Directors and the public are invited to be present. No private examinations.

W. H. CURTIS,
April 2, 1874. Co. Supt.

NOTICE.—An appeal from the Assessments of 1874 will be held at the Commissioners' office in Smethport Tuesday April 21, 1874.

By order of County Com.
JNO. R. CHANDLER, Clerk.

—**Through tickets** for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West, and South-West. All letters answered promptly.

JACK FERGUSON, Agt.
Larrabee Depot, Mch., 1874.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is situated at the County seat of McKean county, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will be well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. WAGNER.

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m. Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.35, Larrabee 11.20, Port Allegany 11.43. Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p. m, for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.27 Larrabee 7.05, Port Allegany 7.40, Emporium 8.50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2.35 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.52, Larrabee 4.17, Olean 5.10, 8.50 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

3.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.40, Larrabee 6.45, Olean 8.30, Buffalo 1.50, p. m.

2.50 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 5.18, Larrabee 5.45, Olean 6.30, Buffalo 8.00, p.m.

H. T. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 2d, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves Phila		12.55 p. m
"	" "	Renovo	12.15 p. m
"	" arr. at	Emporium	2.15 a. m
"	" "	Buffalo	9.00 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila		10.30 p. m
"	" "	Renovo	10.05 a. m
"	" "	Emporium	12.20 p. m
"	" "	St. Marys	1.12 p. m
"	arr. at Erie		7.20 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves Buffalo		3.25 p. m
"	" "	Emporium	9.10 p. m
"	" "	Renova	10.55 p. m
"	" arr. at	Phila	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
"	" "	St. Marys	6.22 p. m
"	" "	Emporium	6.20 p. m
"	" "	Renovo	6.40 p. m
"	arr. at	Philadelphia	8.00 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Main West, connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
n21 v11] General Superintendent.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests, Barn room for 200 horses.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 140 Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

P. BECKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

Nails, Etc., Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

J. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner.

Nos. 102 & 104 Washington St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

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for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

All kinds of

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SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY carefully repaired and warranted.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for thoroughly purifying the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofulis, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and organic disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Spots, Blains, Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and kindred Operations of the Uterine, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Diabetes, and Leucorrhœa, when they are the offspring of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring, by removing the sluggishness and vigor of the season, when it dissipates the depression and debility peculiar to that season. Even where no active symptoms appear, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Bean and Corn Meal for Cows.

It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk. From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great producer of milk, and it is being used considerably among dairymen. A farmer of Chester county, by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran as with pure corn meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn cobs is so very small that this result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distention and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals before digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers, and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed.

Lima Beans.

It is strange more Lima beans are not grown both for market and for domestic use, both in summer and winter. They are now extensively and successfully canned with corn, and make a most relishable dish for the table as well as an exceedingly nutritious one. James Roberts, Horsham, Pa., is a successful grower, and is reported as describing his mode of growing the crop as follows:

"The ground was a low piece, which is frequently overflown from a creek close by. It was manured broadcast with stable manure, and ploughed in. No manure of any kind was used in the hills. Hills planted four feet apart each way, with four beans to each hill; which were made on the level surface, and covered one inch deep. Planted May 10, worked and kept clean with horse and cultivator; poles not put in till runners of beans were 12 to 18 inches long. No pinching process was practised, they being allowed to run at will, and made a very large growth, completely covering poles, and running from one to another. When the frost came and killed the vines they were hauled down with beans quarter grown. The beans were not started in a hot-bed at all, and not soaked previous to planting."

Pleasant Whitewash.

The season of the year has returned when the inquiries for good whitewash are raised. We give the following as excellent: Take half a bushel of unslaked burned lime; slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process, to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve and add to it seven pounds of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot, one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from dirt. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. About a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard.

Farming in the Grass Region.

A Maine farmer writes to the Department of Agriculture that farmers on good grass lands keep their mowing lands in grass as long as they can keep them in good condition by top-dressing without plowing. They find it cheaper to harrow, re-seed and apply ashes and plaster, than to break up and re-seed after a rotating crop of grain. H. G. Abbott, of Vassalboro, had a meadow of forty acres covered with white daisy and yellow weed, the grass killed out. He turned out ten acres of it to pasture fifty sheep for two years. In the spring of the third year he mowed it and got the heaviest crop of hay he had ever grown. Timothy and red-top came in, and in some places the clover was so heavy that the mowing machine could not be used. He is of opinion that farmers who do not pasture sheep sustain a great loss.

Cut and Steam Feeder for Cattle

A farmer who has tried the experiment says it does not pay to cut and steam first-rate well cured hay that has all its juices intact, but it pays well to cut and steam meadow hay that has been wet or badly cured, and for the same reason it pays to cut and steam over-ripe corn-stalks and late-cut, over-ripe cut hay. Cooking potatoes adds to their nutriment, but feeds fed raw promote the digestion of the dry food and the health of the animal. The English farmers say they could not raise their large mutton sheep without roots, and their sheep harvest the flat turnips.

Early Day Linen.

The long linen bandages in which the ancient Egyptians swathed their mummies, after the lapse of 3,000 years are frequently found in an excellent state of preservation, though much discolored with age. A recent writer on this subject says:

"The beauty of this texture, and the peculiarity in the structure of a mummy cloth, were very striking. It was free from gum or resin, or impregnation of any kind, and had evidently been originally white. It was close and firm, yet very elastic. The yarn of both warp and woof was double, consisting of two fine threads twisted together. The woof was single. The warp contained 90 threads to the inch, the woof or weft only 44. The fineness of these materials, after the manner of cotton yarn, was about 90 hanks to the pound. The subsequent examination of a great variety of mummy cloths showed that the disparity between the warp and woof belonged to the system of manufacture, and that the warp had generally twice or thrice, and not seldom four times the number of threads in one inch that the woof had.

THE OHIOAN as a household instrument has been rapidly growing in favor and the yearly sales are now enormous. A good Organ remains in tune, is easily kept in order, and blends naturally with the quality of the voice. The advertisement of the South American Organ Co., in another column, is referred to the consideration of our readers. This house has an enviable reputation for

XLIIIth CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., introduced a bill to provide for a settlement with the Six Nations of New York Indians of the questions growing out of the treaty stipulations with them. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The amendment to strike out from the currency bill the 1st of January, 1878, as the time for a return to specie payment, was adopted by a vote of 33 yeas to 25 nays. Mr. Scott, of Pa., moved an amendment for an increase in the national bank circulation to the extent of $15,000,000, an additional section providing that on Jan. 1, 1877, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay on demand at the offices of the Treasurer of the United States and the Assistant Treasurer, to any holders of United States notes to the amount of $100 or over, in exchange for such notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe. Rejected, yeas, 6; nays, 37.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented memorials, signed by 7,770 citizens of that State, setting forth the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, and asking for legislation to prohibit the sale and manufacture of such liquors. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr Fenton, of N. Y., presented the memorial of the recent Convention of Taxpayers of South Carolina for relief against misrule and corruption. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ferry, of Mich., from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Jones, of Nevada, authorizing the coinage of a twenty-five cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., moved to strike out, in the fourth section of the Currency bill, 70 per centum as the amount of United States notes to be retired as additional national bank note currency is issued, and insert 20 per centum. Rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 37. The question recurring on the motion of Mr Morton to strike out the fourth section, it was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 17. Mr. Gordon, of Ga., offered an amendment providing for free banking, and to give to each State the same amount of circulation in proportion to wealth and population as the State of Maine now has. A number of amendments were proposed and rejected.

Mr. Hager, of Cal., presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State asking Congress to require railroad companies which received grants of land for the construction of railroads from the Mississippi river west to the Pacific Ocean, under the act of 1862, to report to the Secretary of the Interior the quantity and description of the land sold and disposed of, and that all not disposed of be open to settlement and preemption.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said upon the basis of the currency given to Maine the additional circulation would be about $263,000,000; upon the basis of that given to New York, $113,000,000; and upon the basis of Pennsylvania it would be over $110,000,000. Mr. Morton, of Ind., said the people wanted more money, and the country would come to specie payment when it could. There was no use to talk about specie payment now. He had noticed in a leading New York paper that inflation meant war, that inflation would be resisted by force of arms. Such statements were not more reasonable than similar ones made on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Jones, of Nev., said the rebellion would have been put down for $1,500,000,000 less than it did cost if it had not been for paper money, which, instead of being the curse of the husbandman, was the close box of gamblers. The amendment of Mr. Morrill fixing the volume of fractional currency at $40,000,000 was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 30.

Mr Davis, of W. Va., offered a substitute to the finance bill providing that $50,000,000 in national bank circulation shall be withdrawn from the States in excess and issued to the States having less than their proportion. Rejected—Yeas 20, nays 31. Mr. Merrimon, of N. C., offered as a substitute for the third section of the bill as reported by the committee, the following: That $10,000,000, in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized and which may be organized hereafter; and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act of July 12, 1870. This was adopted by a vote of 33 to 19.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minn., from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Placed on the calendar.

The bill as the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill, manufactured except as minor matters of detail, it proposes to incorporate Gardiner C Hubbard and his associates as the Postal Telegraph Company upon condition that it shall contract with the Postmaster-General for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph and at rates and in accordance with provisions elaborately prescribed in the bill, and heretofore in all essential features fully published.

Mr. Cragin, of N. H., presented a memorial, signed by the survivors of the Polaris expedition, setting forth the privations which they suffered on the ice floe during a period of 196 days, and that they are still suffering physically and pecuniarily; that they were promised a handsome reward by Capt. Hall when they shipped; and that the German Government gave the members of its expedition $1,000 each. They ask such relief as may be proper in the premises, and that the Esquimaux Hannah and Joe be included in any measure for relief. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of Mrs. Mercy Hall, widow of Capt. Hall, of the late Arctic expedition, for a pension. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. In presenting the petition Mr. Sherman said he knew of no case which appealed to the sympathy of the Congress of the United States as much as this. Capt. Hall died in the service of his country, leaving his wife and children in destitute circumstances. The petition is indorsed by Prof Henry, General Sherman, and other prominent persons.

HOUSE.

Mr. Poland, of Vt., indicated an amendment which he desired to offer, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel as fast as practicable United States notes and their amount is reduced to $300,000,000, and then to allow to the national banks circulating notes without any limit to their circulation. Mr. Mitchell, of Wis., a member of the Banking Committee, took the ground that the recent financial troubles were not caused by an inadequacy of currency, but on the contrary, that they would not have occurred if the currency had been on a specie basis. The fact that the currency was not at par with gold showed that the currency was not only not too small, but was excessive. He gave it as his conviction that instead of increasing the issues of legal tender notes, the true remedy was to be found in the adoption by Congress of a fixed policy for the gradual withdrawal of those notes by funding them into bonds, or by otherwise paying and canceling them.

Bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Bell, of Ga.—To refund the taxes collected from distillers of fruit.

By Mr. Merriam, of N. Y.—To provide for free banking, and to limit the issue of United States notes to $400,000,000.

Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company. Mr. Wheeler offered an amendment on his own behalf forbidding any payment until after the State of Kentucky shall have ceded to the United States entire jurisdiction over the canal and all its property.

Mr. Kelley, of Penn., asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means and from the Committee on Manufactures a bill to admit free of duty articles to be imported for the International Exhibition of 1876, with a provision that any articles sold or withdrawn for consumption shall be liable for duties. Objected to, because the word "International" was not struck out and the word "Centennial" substituted.

The question being taken on Mr. Wheeler's amendment to the Louisville and Portland Canal Company bill, providing that no money shall be paid under this act, until Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction over the canal property to the United States, it was agreed to—yeas, 139; nays, 95. The bill as amended was then passed without the yeas and nays.

Mr. Clymer, of Penn., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect permanent settlements on the public lands of the United States. The bill was made a special order. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell to them such quantity of public lands, not mineral in character and not otherwise appropriated or reserved, as they may require, at the minimum price payable in five annual installments.

Mr. Hawley, of Conn., discussing the currency question, said he was not satisfied with any bill which did not bear in mind the great primary duty of returning to the true standard of value. The practical redemption proposed in this bill he had seen on the line of the Pacific Railroad, but there they termed it "three card monte." He would vote every dollar of mere paper money due of his town and out of his State before he would consent to ten cents of inflation, and he would stay at home from Congress all the rest of his life rather than do it.

Mr. Conger, of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a competent person to obtain and report authentic information regarding the seal fisheries and fur trade of Alaska, the condition of the natives, &c., with a salary of $3 a day and actual traveling expenses. Mr. Schumacker, of N. Y., in discussing the resolution related how Henry Haven and A. G. Willets of New York had long ago formed a fur seal company, and sold their interest for four millions of dollars, and how the monopoly was now owned by foreigners in Hamburg, Frankfort, and London. He characterized it as one of the most gigantic swindles of the age.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wis., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to legalize a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. Passed.

The bill for the appointment of an agent to obtain information in regard to the fur and seal trade of Alaska was passed.

Mr. Speer, of Pa., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether the system adopted by the managers of the national military asylums of deducting fines and forfeitures for breaches of discipline is in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the pension laws. Adopted.

A POPULAR SWINDLE.

The Louisville Lottery Drawing—How the Managers Fixed Things—All the Prizes Scaled Down Twenty-Five Per Cent.—Character of the Library.

Two or three hundred thousand people have bits of waste paper in their pocket-books, says a Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, representing their folly and gullibility in equal proportions. As an observer of this Louisville Library drawing and its surroundings, I must say it is a stupendous sham and humbug. All day I have watched the big fraud called the drawing, except during the noon intermission, when I looked through the other fraud called the Public Library of Kentucky. A word here about this library. The lottery advertisements say the library has 50,000 volumes and 20,000 more on the way. The highest numbered book I could find on the shelves with other libraries but not associated with lotteries, I do not believe there are 15,000 volumes in the Louisville affair. Many of these seem to have been raked out of second-hand collections. Trash is profusely abundant—such as duplicated volumes on the Suez tunnel—big books, and about as valuable as Patent Office reports. I asked one of the Assistant Librarians for the catalogue. He said the institution didn't have any, but was getting one up. I requested him to tell me how many books were in the library. His reply was that he didn't know, but that a great many new ones had been ordered. The collection of curiosities attached to the "library" is well enough as a beginning. There is certainly nothing imposing about it yet. The library itself is a flabby collection of odds and ends, that wouldn't fetch $10,000 under the hammer. So it's not into books the tremendous profits of the swindle are going.

Where $2 are received into this library lottery, only one is paid out in prizes. The victim virtually pays a $10 greenback for a $5 greenback. The sale of tickets for the present drawing was 45,000, at $50 each. This gives a total of $2,250,000. The amount paid out in prizes is just one-half—that is, $1,125,000. The point where this palpable grab catches gulls is in offering a few heavy prizes. Believers in luck are numerous, and with benevolent newspapers to allure them with easy pictures of sudden wealth, they rush into the snare pell-mell. The question is what will become of the $1,125,000 left after the prizes of this drawing is settled? Agents selling tickets secure ten per cent. Their remuneration therefore amounts to $225,000. Put advertising and printing at an even $100,000, and add other expenses at $50,000. This will leave in the hands of the managers the immense sum of $750,000. Does anybody believe that the purchase of a few cart-loads of shabby, second-hand books can account for the expenditure of over one hundredth part of this sum? Not much.

One feature of the drawing looked like a bold and defiant swindle. Not until the morning the drawing came off did the lottery managers make a public statement to the effect that only three-fourths of the 60,000 tickets had been sold, and that all the prizes, consequently, would be scaled down twenty-five per cent. Of course, the number of tickets placed in the wheel should also have been scaled down twenty-five per cent.—that is, 45,000. The *Courier-Journal*, the organ of the swindle, announced that this would be done. But it wasn't done. Sixty thousand tickets went into the wheel. Here, then, on the very morning of the drawing, the managers made an alteration in their plan of operations, which was worth to them $375,000 in cash. Nice little plum—quite sufficient, indeed, to invite an investigation by the fooled ticket-holders.

Your correspondent was one of the audience at the drawing in the Public Library Hall. The spectators numbered about 1,500. Many of them were countrymen. Many were mechanics. A few women, some of them bowed with age, were present. Even invalids could be singled out, each anxiously waiting to hear that he had made his eternal fortune. Almost without exception the spectators were hard-working men and women. Out of these 1,500 spectators who held their own numbers in their fists, how many do you suppose were suddenly enriched during the day. Not one.

The drawing began about 8 A. M., and was conducted decorously, and, as far as the wheel was concerned, with seeming fairness. The stage was occupied by gray headed, respectable looking men, who, some people will think, might be a great deal better employed in their declining years. Two large wheels, with glass sides, were kept revolving. One of these contained 60,000 cards, numbered from one upward. The other held 1,000 little packages, uniform in size and appearance. When opened each package was found to be a placard, on which was printed the amount of a prize in letters nearly a foot long, easily legible from any part of the hall. A blind boy drew forth a number. It was read aloud by the spokesman, and also by a member of a citizens' committee. Then a package was taken out of the other wheel by a blind girl, and its figures exhibited to the audience. Now and then when a number was announced somebody in the audience would cry out that he held it. Amid breathless silence the throng would wait the unfolding of the little package that fixed the amount of the prize. Almost invariably the spokesman held up a placard inscribed $75. The audience would laugh, enjoying the joke in spite of its monotony. The lucky fellow probably held only a tenth part of the winning number, and was therefore entitled to the magnificent sum of $7.50. Realizing that his chance was all up, "the man" who drew a prize would soon slink out of the house in a fit of profound disgust, envying those still in suspense.

A Richmond dentist gives a beautiful chromo with every set of false teeth that he sells.

Consumption.

DR D. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs produced by an acrid and impure condition of the blood, which circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites the scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposit of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. Another prolific exciting cause of the development of scrofulous disease of the lungs, or tubercular consumption, is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which ulcerating along the mucous lining membrane of the throat, the mucous lining membrane of the throat, trachea and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs, and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption itself is not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to children in unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble vitality would never suffer from consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. When the liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly purs off the effete, poisonous materials of the blood, the lungs, as has before been shown, become irritated. The general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, tired, drowsy and confused. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient has a dry, heading cough—that Cough! Small minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove the tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual treatment.

There is no rational way to cure consumption except to purify the blood. These poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the digestion nourished and health up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of the real disease, is relieved. You thereby *strike at the root of incipient consumption and cure the patient.*

From the proportion and remedial effects of my Golden Medical Discovery, the reader will readily understand why it has been so successful in curing this fatal malady.

With it I have arrested the hacking and harassing cough, the night sweats and hectic fever of the consumptive invalid, snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my Discovery, would soon have fallen victims to that relentless tyrant. Nothing without equal for deep-seated and lingering coughs, and all *Bronchial* affections, is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the Liver, and also as a Blood Purifier. I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted. I wish to mention a most wonderful nutritive property which it possesses, and which so peculiarly adapts it to the wants of the consumptive and the scrofulous. The nutritive properties possessed by Cod Liver Oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by my Discovery. It is astonishing to see how it builds up the solid muscle, and increases the flesh and weight of those whose systems are reduced below the usual standard of perfect health. The following testimonial fully confirms all that I claim for my Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of Consumption.

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION. A WONDERFUL CURE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '73, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '74, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had naturely suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, known no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

In another letter Mr. Spencer says: "I have had a remarkable experience. Those familiar with my past illness look upon my present condition of health as an almost miraculous restoration. The physician who treated me during a part of my illness, and who is probably the best surgeon and old school physician in this city, said to me, last summer, that 'according to the usual course of things, a man in the condition you were in a year ago ought to have died.'" Those who are inclined to be skeptical and who may doubt the authenticity of Mr. Spencer's testimonial, will have their skepticism removed by addressing a short note to him. I hope no one, however, will annoy him with long letters, as although he feels very grateful for his release to health and is willing to aid in alleviating the glad tidings of relief to other sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, yet if one out of a thousand who read this testimonial, should write him a letter asking an answer, he would find little time to do so. Therefore, if you write him will say but few words, and not forget to *enclose a postage stamp* for a reply or you cannot expect him to answer.

Mr. Spencer is a gentleman very widely known and, among those who know him, no one would pretend to question his statements, nor doubt his sound judgment.

His testimonial is only a fair sample of thousands of others received from those who have been cured of Lingering Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, of severe diseases peculiar to Females, and many other forms of disease, by using my Family Medicines, after they have been pronounced incurable by eminent physicians. I have more testimonials of the kind in my office than one man can lift, yet I had no room for them here, having already trespassed upon the columns of this paper more largely than I had intended when commencing this article upon Consumption.

Come, and Let Us Reason Together.

To the afflicted in body, we offer a few words of plain, practical reasoning. No matter under what form of sickness you labor there is one great truth you should ever keep in mind, viz: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart, for it has nothing to feed on; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants; the relief which these afford is temporary and deceptive, leaving you worse off at every interval. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S FAMOUS VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple herbs. No matter how hopeless your case may seem, try the VINEGAR BITTERS, and a few draughts will convince you of their virtue. Dr. Walker, the discoverer of this priceless remedy, had been given up to die by the Physicians, and is now a sound and healthy man from their use.—*Com.*

The New York policeman who killed Miss Lawler has sent in his resignation. This doesn't prevent his being suspended, says the Boston *Post*.

For Debility use PERUVIAN SYRUP.—*Com.*

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in every heal and corner of me."—*Com.*

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—*Com.*

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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New York.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to extra bullocks	.12¾ a	.13
Fair to good quality	.11¾ a	.11¾
Second quality	.10¾ a	.11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10 a	.10¾
Inferior or lowest grade	.10 a	.11
Milch Cows	50.00 a	70.00
Hogs—Live	.06¾ a	.06¾
Dressed	.06¾ a	.06¾
Sheep	.17 a	.17¾
Cotton—Middling	6.35 a	6.70
Flour—Extra Western	6.40 a	6.70
State Extra	6.60 a	7.60
Wheat—Red Western	1.53 a	1.57
No. 2 Spring	.99 a	1.02
Rye	1.85 a	2.30
Barley—Malt	.60 a	.62
Oats—Mixed Western	.85 a	.88
Corn—Mixed Western	17.00 a	26.00
Hay, per ton	10.00 a	17.00
Straw, per ton	.08 a	.15
Hops '73a, 23a25—'72a	14.37½a	16.65
Pork—Mess	.09¾ a	.10
Lard	.6¾ a	7¾ Refined .14¾
Petroleum—Crude		
Butter—State	.35 a	.40
Ohio Fancy	.33 a	.36
" Yellow	.32 a	.35
Western Ordinary	.38 a	.42
Pennsylvania fine	.12 a	.16
Cheese—State Factory	.05 a	.14
" Skimmed	.13 a	.15
Ohio	.20 a	.21
Eggs—State		
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	4.75 a	5.15
Sheep	6.50 a	8.00
Hogs—Live	5.23 a	5.65
Flour	6.75 a	9.00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.38 a	1.40
Corn	.76 a	.78
Oats	.52 a	.53
Rye	1.00 a	1.05
Barley	1.60 a	1.90
Lard	.10 a	.10
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.45 a	1.96
Rye—State	.95 a	1.00
Corn—Mixed	.82 a	.82
Barley—State	1.75 a	1.90
Oats—State	.60 a	.61½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50 a	8.12½
Wheat—Western Red	1.57 a	1.60
Corn—Yellow	.83 a	.83
Mixed	.76 a	.79
Petroleum—Crude	10½ c	Refined 14½
Clover Seed	9.00 a	10.50
Timothy	3.00 a	3.00
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.16½ a	.16½
Flour—Extra	6.00 a	6.75
Wheat	1 50 a	1.55
Corn—Yellow	.78 a	.80
Oats	.59 a	.60

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MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT to RUPTURED People.

New and perfect Remedy for Hernia. The Invention of the Elastic Truss is without doubt the most important medical discovery of the Century. The result of this new discovery for the certain relief and cure of Hernia are most astonishing and gratifying. This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort *night and day*. It yields to every motion of the body, always retaining the Rupture during the hardest exercise or severest strain, and if the directions are followed a permanent cure will soon be effected. No well informed person will now wear any of the old fashioned metal spring trusses that are formerly used, but will have discarded. This new Truss is sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the country with full directions for fitting. Those wishing a Truss will be sent free of charge, if requested by Mail. The Elastic Truss will be supplied through the Surgeon-General's office on request, to any pensioners who are entitled to a Truss from the Government. *Age* or the length of time a patient has been ruptured does not prevent a cure.

From the numerous testimonials in our possession we append the following:

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J. M. GARNOCHAN, M. D.,
Late Health Officer of the Port of New York, Surgeon-in-Chief of New York State Hospital," etc., etc.

NEW YORK, March 16th, 1874.

GEO. V. HOUSE, M. D., Dept Elastic Truss Co.

Dear Sir:—After suffering for thirty years in my own person from the use of every form of Rupture Truss procurable in this country, and in Europe, I was years ago, applied your *Elastic Truss*, and at that time I have experienced comfort and relief, and been taught the truth, that the satisfaction and benefit to be derived from an instrument that should in fact *Elastic Truss* is the only one entitled to the confidence of the public; that elasticity is the only power at all adapted to the requirements of a Truss or Supporter, and am convinced that your *Elastic Truss* actually cures a large proportion of all cases to which it is applied, most if not among my own children, but in numerous cases within my knowledge of patients from 60 to 75 years of age.

W. H. BURNHAM, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, N. Y. E. Medical College.

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The following letter, from the Most Eminent Organist in the United States, refers to an Organ now used in the Rev. Dr. Talmage's church. The Organ formerly used, made by another house, had proved insufficient.

DEAR SIR.—I owe you personally my best thanks for sending to us (the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation) one of the Smith American Reed Organs to the Academy of Music. It is perfectly wonderful that so small an instrument in size should have sufficient power to lead a Congregation of so many thousand people. The Trustees, as well as myself, are much pleased with it. The quality of Tone is are much pleased with it. The quality of Tone is also all that can be desired. It speaks for itself, and all I have met with, who attend the services, speak of it as most satisfactory. Accept my thanks, and believe me to remain most respectfully yours.

GEO. W. MORGAN, *Organist.*

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